PRESS AND TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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4 copies	3.00
8 copies	6.00
16 copies	12.00
32 copies (and one gratis to club agent)	24.00
Money to be sent at our risk if in Registered Letters or Drafts on Chicago.	

Press & Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860.

Campaign Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

We issue to-day a campaign biography of the Republican standard-bearer, in style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It is a pamphlet of 82 pages, of close type, double columns, and in the style and shape of the campaign life of Col. Fremont, issued in 1856. It has been prepared with great care, by one of the editors of this paper, and it may be considered as entirely reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. It has been the purpose of the writer to make it do duty during all of the time. A copy should be placed in the hands of every man in the Northwest who can read the English language. For the purpose of giving it the widest circulation we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

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SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the VIIth Congressional District, in this State, have nominated T. J. Cunningham, Esq., of Coles County, for Congress. Mr. Cunningham is an old, wealthy and well-known farmer of Coles County, popular with all classes, and one who will do no dishonor that he will be elected. A correspondent writing from Mattoon assures us that he will sweep the district.

YATES AND ALLEN AGAIN.

The *State Journal* informs us that the *Register*, from which we copied the Yates and Allen correspondence in our issue of yesterday, *suppressed* the most important letter of the whole, to wit, Mr. Yates' reply to Mr. Allen's letter, in which he (Yates) amend the places at which their joint discussions should be held, *leaving Allen to name the time.* The public will remember that Allen's objections to the polls mentioned were referred only to the time, which is now supposed were wholly at his option!

The West Side Railroad Question.

In the Common Council last evening, a report by Alderman Myers, as committee was presented allowing the connection of the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne with the Chicago and Northwestern, and with the proposed Great West Side Union depot grounds below Madison street, by crossing at grade the principal bridge streets, VAN BUREN, Madison, Randolph and Lake, amendatory of the original ordinance allowing such connection through streets made in the approaches to the bridges. This is the subject which has so caused such active discussion and excited so much feeling and so we deem justly, among residents of the West Division.

As we stated would be the case in our last issue, this ordinance, we will be sure, goes over until the next meeting and is to be printed. In connection therewith comes the withdrawal of the Chicago and Northwestern from the scheme of the petition, binding at other connections to be made with Eastern lines.

The practical aspects of the case leave little to be done at the meeting called for this evening at West Market Hall, except that our citizens stand firm in insisting on compliance with the original ordinance relative to tunnels. The West Side may better make a present to the railroads of the right of way along the canal river front from Van Buren to Lake street, rather than have the traffic of six great railroads pressing and re-pressing on the bridge streets at grade.

We have ever advocated the West Side Union Depot. It is an advantage the West Siders must not let slip from them, and if some of the capitalists who hold real estate so happily legended as to have rendered them warm friends of this inter mezzanine, but come forward in the furtherance of the original proposition, the question will be a day of easy settlement. Let the depots build the tunnels now, than to give up the streets, we scarcely care to write the word temporarily. Do we have little fears, that trains once down, they would be moved for years, if ever.

The West Side residents are interested to secure that depot. It must be in the right way, and that as at first asked and granted. We have not a word to say against our West Side. They have made our city and give us our proud position. But there is reason in all things and every reason why the roads seeking union at the great Cross Side Depot should build their tunnels first. We shall look to see the authorities urged at once among the

The Press and Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 13.

What our Builders are Doing.

A GLANCE ABOUT TOWN.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

This is not a season of extensive building enterprise, compared with what we have been doing for the former years at corresponding period. Still much is being done in various parts of the city in the way of permanent and substantial improvements, and some of the additions and edifices completed the present season will be of a notable and striking character.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.

The new Sherman House, to be a noble six story marble structure, one hundred and twenty feet on Randolph street, by one hundred and eighty feet on Clark street, has now reached the third story, and is going on rapidly under the hands of a small army of laborers and workmen. Already it gives a promise of what it is to become, an elegant and most substantial building. It is the third house of the same name erected by P. C. Sherman, Esq., on this fine site. It will be enclosed this fall, to be completed during the winter.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The new Custom House and Post Office in nearly completed—a superb structure that will last centuries, and, challenging comparison with any in the United States. It is receiving the finishing touches. Everything throughout is substantial, costly, and wins admiration from many visitors. The unsightly board fence at the Post Office, which so long disfigured Clark, near Adams, is now down. It will be entirely completed and ready to receive its fixtures for occupancy, by the middle of the present week. And these it should receive without delay. The use of old wooden rat-traps, the danger is perpetual and imminent of a loss by fire that would be an immense misfortune—indeed, it is from a week since just this peril was narrowly escaped.

We are the more content in view of the new building, and its spacious accommodations that our Post Office fixtures have been of the meanest possible character, a matter of "shreds and patches" started on a small scale and gradually extended, but in the roughest and rudest manner. We are glad we are now to take a fresh start, and the sooner the better for the public, and for the department. It should not be six weeks before the new Post Office is in operation.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The beautiful new house of worship of the North Presbyterian Society, Rev. Dr. Dow pastor, on the corner of Cass and Indiana street, on the North Side, is going forward well, and the walls are nearly up. It will be a handsome structure, the cut stone trimmings contrasting well with the red pressed brick.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAITH.

Few of our city readers are aware how noble an edifice has gone up in the south-west quarter of our city, on West Twelfth street, the Church of the Holy Faith, erected by Mr. Cobb. The building was endowed last season, and the whole is now near completion.

We visited it a day or two since, and pronounce the interior the finest by far in this city, if indeed it has a superior in the United States. We have seen many beautiful churches, but above the lesser structures in the extreme south-west quarter of the city, have constituted it a prominent feature of that quarter of our city.

The architect of the edifice is J. M. Van Osdel, Esq., of this city, and he has succeeded in rear a noble edifice, a monument to his skill and taste. The vestibule and towers of this Church are now being erected by Messrs. Carpenter & Lemon. Messrs. Carpenter & Meaghan are putting in the pews. The stained glass windows, the ceiling, the frescos and plaster adornments of some of the finest kind, we never remember to have seen.

The Church was erected by the Jesuits, and completed on the 15th of August, at which time monies on the 15th of January, at which time monies on Roman Catholic magnates are to be present, Archbishop Hughes among the number. We shall at that time describe this edifice more in detail. It will ever be one of the most marked and prominent objects of interest in our city, from its size and conditions.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART.

A few blocks west and north, near Van Buren Park, the wealthy and prominent order the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, are just completing a beautiful and substantial building four stories, with a basement, in Milwaukee brick with cut stone trimmings. It is of the Italian order of art, and forms a part or the west wing of the costly pile that is to be occupied as the home of the Order in Chicago, and a Young Ladies' Seminary. The grounds to be enclosed are an entire block. This is the purchase we referred to some months since, as made through the prominent real estate firm of S. S. Kerfoot & Co. This tract to be entirely enclosed, beautified and will prove an attractive adornment of that south-west quarter. The edifice already erected remains only to be finished within.

THE SUGAR REFINERY.

Though the main structure of this extensive establishment in its erection has long been with a broad stage across the north end. It has ample entrances. It will be remembered by our readers that we have before referred to the monolithic style of decoration, Mr. Bryce is to adopt in this fine audience room in hanging upon its walls more than fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) worth of paintings from the pencil of Healy. These are the "Webster's reply to Hayne," "Franklin at the Court of France," "The United States Senate Chamber," and a full suite of portraits of the Presidents, from Washington down, and eminent American statesmen, judges, etc. The Hall is more than decorated, or is to be so at once, will be an object of interest and attraction any city in the world might covet.

THE SEWERAGE AND WORKSHOPS.

Progress is being made in the direction of restoring the extensive workshops of the Illinois Central Railroad at the end of the South Park. Messrs. Mack, the Mach. or Block, Blacksmith Shop and Round House.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

On the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, the site of the old Revere Hotel, C. H. McCormick's first-class five story marble block is making good progress. The portion of the walls of the old structure is to be incorporated. It will be a noble building.

On Dearborn street near Madison the fine marble block owned separately by John Jones and Henry Knights well known colored citizens is a prominent and valuable improvement. Mr. Jones' portion is nearly finished, and Mr. Knights has made less rapid progress, but is to finish the building this fall.

On Dearborn street nearly opposite the new Post Office a substantial four story store, for Hardware, Messrs. Hoyt, Sherman & Mason for Thomas Murphy. On either side of the same two stores are to go up soon, but nothing definite has yet been done.

On the corner of Monroe and South Clark street Hon. Norman B. Judd is building a substantial business block of two brick stores on Clark, giving a store in the rear fronting on Monroe street. The block is in pressed brick, three stories with a hundred lodging rooms, two store fronts. W. W. Boyington Architect, and P. I. Warner, Mason. These are nearly completed.

On South Clark street, near Van Buren, a block of two brick stores is being built for Mrs Harrison. These are three stories high, 100 feet deep, and the walls are up.

On Washington street, corner of Franklin, a block of four stores, three stories high, with basements, and two store fronts, are being finished for Messrs Colton and King.

On South Clark street, opposite the Court House, on the corner of the alley, a four story business block is being built for Messrs. Hopson & Ballard.

Next adjoining but named on the south, and forming a continuous marble front with Bryan's Music Hall vestibule building, a three story marble building is to be built this season, but not yet under contract.

On State street, on the corner of the alley between Lake and Randolph street, a block of four stores and three stories high, with full basements, is being erected for Matthew Laflin, Esq. These are to be completed the present fall, and are to be finished in every respect. Wallbaum & Bauman, masons.

On Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark, Mr. Gage, is building a block of three stores, a story in height, is being finished off, with iron store fronts, and suites of offices in the upper stories, for business purposes.

On Lake street, near Lasalle, a first-class block of three stores is now up and being finished in the style of the Revere House. Messrs. McDee & Blackmun, and one for Dr. Sawyer. They are four stories high, and built in the best manner.

On South Water street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, a block of three stores has just been finished, and now nearly completed, is four stories high and 160 feet deep to the alley.

On Michigan Avenue opposite the head of Park Row, a block of two first class marble front residences is being built for Andrew Brown Bigelow, Architect, and Mr. Hallbeck above the Post Office, Mason. Mr. Bigelow has proved rapid motion. The great Evanston train of the track of the house tornado. This was several miles wide, and over the whole region the forest trees were more or less injured by the violence of the tempest. One or two buildings were also unroofed, but the storm, while it had greater breadth, could not have been longer in any place than the time it took the train to pass from Evanston to the Mississippi.

At Lake Forest the party proceeded to Academy Park, and there was erected at a picture, a square spot where two avenues met, leaving bill at the angle. A rustic stand was hastily constructed, and the company listened to a lecture upon Geology, from Prof. Branch. At the close of the lecture, the audience, highly interested by the general eloquence of the speaker, gathered around the stand and presented him with a purse of gold, with many questions as to their name and properties. After the questionings and curiosity had subsided, all sat down and partook of a pic-nic dinner.

Thence the party took its way to the lake shore, scrambling up and down the ravine in some way which we cannot to behold. Some slipped, others tumbled, yet men hung panting by slender saplings, still girls rushed down long down the banks, and were caught by stumps, sticks and—hence—to state their

PROJECTION OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, July 5th, 1860, for the City of Chicago,

BY M. SPRINGER.

The Great Solar Eclipse. For some time astronomers have been on the qui vive for the Great Solar Eclipse, which occurs on the morning of the 5th of July. In this eclipse we present a projection calculated for this city. The eclipse will commence in Chicago as follows:

MEAN TIME:

	Hour.	Min.
Beginning	4	A. M.
Greatest obscuration	7	6 A. M.
Ending	7	54 A. M.

Eclipse eclipsed on the sun's northern limb.

The world has long since departed from the idea that the eclipse of the morning of the 6th morrow partially obscuring the sun, is a monster about to eat up that luminary. And with a better knowledge of the causes of the phenomenon, and of the laws of the heavens, have arisen interesting calculations, the means of testing the moon's motions, and determining the longitude of places on the earth. Its importance is attached to this eclipse as being the one of all others to take place this century most conveniently observed.

Following the hour dark line across the diagram in a southeasterly direction it will be seen that to persons in portions of British America, Labrador, Spain and Northern Africa, the eclipse will be total, and watched by a host of investigators throughout those regions which are readily accessible.

The eclipse will is to occur next year, on the 21st of December, can only be well seen from the middle of the Atlantic Ocean or the Sahara Desert, or from the Mediterranean that next to come if in the December of 1870 can only be witnessed from the Azores or Turkey; that to occur seven years subsequently, can be best observed from Ireland and Spain, Iceland and Greenland, and the last one of the century (on August 9, 1896) can only be investigated from Greenland, Lapland and Siberia.

The penumbra, or partial shadow of the moon, will first come in contact with the earth at the rising of the sun in the northern part of Texas, between the Indian Territory and New Mexico. It will then take a north easterly and then a south-easterly course over the earth. The umbra, or total dark cone of the moon, will first come in contact with the earth in the Pacific Ocean, one hundred miles west of the coast of Oregon, directly west of Oregon City, and will be seen to the south-east of the mouth of Columbia River. It will then pass in a north-easterly direction over British America to Hudson's Bay, near Fort York, at the mouth of Nelson's River, crossing Hudson's Bay and Labrador and Greenland, which will be the most favorable total eclipse.

The Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, have already dispatched a vessel to Cape Chidley with a complete scientific corps on board. The Great Kaiser of Russia has also made equally favorable position for observation, at Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, directly under the umbra, or line of total eclipse, and has ordered a "Nob" on this very entire day of present writing, as well as on the occasion of the great darkening.

The umbra or line of total eclipse is seventy miles wide, whereas the penumbra, in which the sun will appear more or less eclipsed, will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to 70 degrees upon the opposite side of the north pole, a distance of over six thousand miles. The umbra, in its passage over the earth, makes a curved line, shown in the diagram.

This eclipse is an old acquaintance of the astronomers, and has not care for a few centuries more or less in making up their lists of celestial friends. Its first appearance since the creation of the world, was in the year B. 1063. It has continued to appear every nineteenth year since until this eclipse. It will continue to appear every nineteen years until the year 2276, when the moon's shadow will just touch the earth at the north pole, which will be its seventy-sixth periodical and "positively last" appearance (the sun being quite above professional tricks known to earthly "stars.") At the expiration of twelve thousand four hundred years from now, it will come on again at the south pole, and go through a similar course. It is uncertain who will be our successors in this Punch and Punchess of that remote future.

For the information of the reader desirous of being posted up to the places in our country where eclipses can be seen, we add the table of localities and times:

	Hrs.	Mins.	Secs.	Hrs.	Mins.	Secs.
Boston	3.53	57	Charleston	3.48	8	28
Portland	3.53	37	Detroit	3.40	30	
Montreal	3.53	37	Cincinnati	3.40	30	
Albany	3.53	37	Nashville	3.40	30	
New York	3.53	37	Chicago	3.40	30	
Philadelphia	3.53	37	Galena	3.40	30	
Washington	3.53	37	Keokuk	3.40	30	
Baltimore	3.53	37	Fort Snelling	3.40	30	
Norfolk	3.53	37	St. Louis	3.40	30	
Richmond	3.53	37	Fort Leavenworth	3.40	30	
Raleigh	3.53	37	Fort Kearney	3.40	30	
Charleston	3.53	37	Fort Union	3.40	30	
Savannah	3.53	37	Fort Vancouver	3.40	30	
Mobile	3.53	37	Astoria, Or.	3.40	30	
New Orleans	3.53	37	Sacramento	3.40	30	

Give Us the Real Names.

Messrs. Editors: Since the beginning the Board of Education to street account for past expenditures, and to show how they have run down another subject, but connected with dog. Dogs, which have been killed, have such names as Lizzie, Kittie, Lucy, Twelve, Maggie, Pete, Jerusalem, and Tom. Now it is quite proper to have our school records made up with such names, but it would be fair to have the male teachers called Willie, Harry, Johnny, Tommy, and so on, and the female teachers called Lizzie, Kittie, Lucy, Twelve, Maggie, Pete, Jerusalem, and Tom. Now, gentlemen of the Board, give us the real *good old Christian* names, and not the dog-house nicknames, and oblige

[Signature—Our Dog.]

Chicago Academy of Sciences.

This Society made an excursion yesterday to Lake Forest, by invitation of the officers of the Academy of Sciences, in that place. The party was composed of about one hundred persons, who left Chicago at 8 o'clock A. M., and were greeted with a rapid motion. The great Evanston train of the track of the house tornado. This was several miles wide, and over the whole region the forest trees were more or less injured by the violence of the tempest. One or two buildings were also unroofed, but the storm, while it had greater breadth, could not have been longer in any place than the time it took the train to pass from Evanston to the Mississippi.

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One square, (10 lines nonpareil) one insertion	$0 50
Each subsequent day, (1, 2, 3 &c.)	25
One week, (6 times)	1.50
Two weeks, (12 times)	2.50
Three weeks, (18 times)	3.50
Six months, (78 times)	5.00
One year, (156 times)	8.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than six squares can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All changes to be made in writing.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

1 to 10 square, (10 lines) one insertion	$0 50
Each subsequent insertion	25

☞ Advertisements without specified number of insertions will be published until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—

Fire Proof Sales, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 17, at 9 o'clock, we will sell our salesroom, 93 Lake st. sch. 3 mos. approved endorsed notes, 2 Fire Proof Safes, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Further Sale, Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, we will sell Marble Tops, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Cooking Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c. &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

M. F. BAKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 1 Clark st. at the Exchange, will sell at public auction every evening, at 7 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, Stoves, Tools, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Melodeons, Guns, Pistols, Sewing Machines, &c. for all guides. Liberal advances on Merchandise, Furniture, &c. Cash Sales Every Evening.

M. F. BAKER, Auctioneer.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, AND TO LOAN.

TO RENT—No. 93 Wabash, Stores, Offices, Rooms, Dwellings, Stables, Lots, Wood Yards, Halls, Rooms, Lodging Rooms, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Saloons, Shops, Warehouses, Lots, Wharves, Docks, Slips, Slip Rights, Docks, Wharves, Lots, Shops, Saloons, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lodging Rooms, Rooms, Halls, Wood Yards, Lots, Stables, Dwellings, Stores, Offices, Rooms

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Alfred Cowles.
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" 30 copies (and one to getter up of club).....30.00
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One year.....70.00
* A Solitaire of Prices for more than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.
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** All changes charged in extra per square.
TRI-WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES AND TRIBUNE:
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The new Sherman House, to be a noble six story marble structure, one hundred and twenty feet on Randolph street, by one hundred and eighty feet on Clark street, has now reached the third story, and is being pushed rapidly under the hands of a small army of laborers and workmen. Already it gives a promise of what it is to become, the finest and most elegant hotel building. It is the third house of the name erected by P. C. Sherman, Esq., on this fine site. It will be completed this fall, to be completed during the winter.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The new Custom House and Post Office is nearly completed—a superb structure that will from basement to roof, challenge comparison with any in the United States. It is receiving the finishing touches. Everything throughout is substantial, costly, and wins admiration from many visitors. The scaffolds have been removed, and the beautiful marble work, with a broad alcove across the north end. It has ample entrances. It will be remembered by our readers that we have before referred to the munificent style of decoration, Mr. Bryan is to adopt in this fine audience room in hanging upon the walls more than fifty thousand dollars ($15,000) worth of paintings from the pencil of Healy. These are the "Webster's reply to Hayne," "Franklin at the Court of France," "The United States Senate Chamber," and a full suite of portraits of the President, from Washington down, and eminent American statesmen, judges, etc. The Hall when thus decorated, as it is to be at once, will be an object of interest and attraction any city in the world may boast of.

THE CENTRAL R. R. WORKSHOPS.

Progress is being made in the direction of relaying the extensive workshops of the Illinois Central Railroad at the end of the South Pier. These are the Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop and Round House.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

On the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, the site of the old Revere Hotel, C. B. McCormick's first-class five story marble block is making good progress. A portion of the walls of the old structure is to be incorporated. It will be a noble building.

On Dearborn street near Madison the fine marble block owned separately by John Jones and Mary Knight is well known adorned citizens as a prominent and valuable improvement. Mr. Jones' portion is finished and occupied. Mr. Knight has made fair rapid progress, but is to finish the building this fall.

On Dearborn street nearly opposite the new Post Office, a fine block for grocery store is now in course of erection for Messrs. Gurney, Martyn & Co. On other side of the same street there are to go up soon, but nothing definite has yet been taken upon.

On the corner of Monroe and South Clark street Hon. Norman B. Judd is building a substantial business block of two brick stories on Clark, giving a store to the rear fronting on Monroe street. The block is to be finished in three stories with finished basement, with iron store fronts. W. W. Boyington Architect, and F. I. Carter, Mason. These are nearly completed.

On South Clark street, near Van Buren, a block of two brick stores is being built for Mr. Harrison. These are three stories high, 100 feet deep, and the walls are up.

On Washington street, corner of Franklin, a block of four stores, three stories high, with basements, and iron store fronts, are being finished for Messrs Colton and King.

On South Clark street, opposite the Court House, on the corner of the alley, a four story business block is being built for Messrs. Hopson & Ballard.

Next adjoining last named on the south, and forming a continuous marble front with Bryan's Music Hall extensive building, a three story marble building is to be built this season, but not yet under contract.

On State street, on the corner of the alley, between Lake and Randolph street, a block of four brick stores, four stories high, with tall basements, is being erected for Matthew Laflin, Esq. These are to be completed the present fall, and are to be first-class in every respect. Wilhelm & Bowman, lessees.

On Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark street, a block of three stores, three stories in height, is being finished off, with iron fronts, and will be now up and ready for the upper stories, for Messrs. Shumway & Wells.

On Lake street, near Lasalle, a first-class block of four stores is now up and being finished in the interior. Two of these are for Messrs. McGee & Blackmon, and one for Dr. Sawyer. They are four stories high, and built in the best manner throughout.

On South Water street, between Clark and Dearborn, another block of three stores is just been finished, and is now partly occupied. These are each four stories high and 160 feet deep to the alley.

On Michigan Avenue opposite the head of Park Row, a block of two first class marble front residences is being built for Mr. Charles Brown: Beginning, Architect, and Wallbaum & Sherman the masons, and complete throughout. To be finished early the present fall.

On Michigan Avenue near Polk street, a splendid marble front residence is to be erected, for Jerome Beecher, Esq., to be commenced at once.

On Wabash Avenue near Twelfth street, a first class brick residence is being erected for M. B. Smith, Esq.

In the North Division, on the corner of Peyton and Kinzie streets, a four story brick block is being finished for John Rogers, Esq.

On North Clark street on the corner of North Market, a fine block of eight three-story stores, with basements throughout, has been built by Mr. Ward, and is being finished within for speedy occupancy.

On Rush street, corner of Michigan, the four story block of Dr. E. Ridsworth, Esq., is making good progress, and will be finished early the coming fall.

In the interior to buildings now in progress in this city, or the completion of which will mark this season, we present what must be accepted as the most striking and novel of promise. The number is not inconsiderable, and the structures first named are most of them of a class and character to do honor to any city.

PROJECTION OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN,

July 8th, 1860, for the City of Chicago,

W. H. SPRINGER.

The Great Solar Eclipse.

Some astronomers have been in Paris to observe the Solar Eclipse, which occurs on the 18th instant. The eclipse we present a projection of is visible for this city. The eclipse will occur in Chicago as follows:

MEAN TIME!

	Hour.	MN.
Beginning	8	9 A. M.
Middle	8	54 A. M.
Ending	9	9 A. M.

The world has long since departed from the idea that the black disc our readers will see tomorrow partially obscuring the sun, is a monster about to eat up that luminary. And with a better knowledge of the causes of this beautiful phenomenon, have arisen interesting calculations, the mean of testing the moon's motions, and determining the longitude of places on the earth. An importance is attached to this eclipse as being the one of all others to take place this century most conveniently observed.

Following the busy dark line across the disc given in a northeasterly direction it will be seen that to persons in portions of British America, Labrador, Spain and Northern Africa, the eclipse will be total, and attract to a blaze of investigators throughout those regions, which are readily accessible.

The eclipse is to occur next year, on the 31st of December, can only be well seen from the middle of the Atlantic Ocean or the Sahara Desert, (Mediterranean) and not next to come if in the December of 1870, can only be witnessed from the Azores or Turkey; that to occur seven years subsequently, can be best observed from awkward spots in Russia and Centralia, and the last one of the century (on August, 1900) can only be layed figured from Greenland, Lapland and Siberia.

The penumbra, or partial shadow of the moon, will first come in contact with the earth at the south-easterly count over the Atlantic, between the Indian Territory and New Mexico. It will then take a north-easterly and then a south-easterly course over the Atlantic. The umbra, or total dark shadow of the moon, will first come in contact with the earth in the Pacific Ocean, one hundred miles west of the coast of Oregon, directly west of Oregon City, and a little to the south-west of the mouth of Columbia River. It will then pass in a north easterly direction over British America to Hudson's Bay, near Fort York, at the mouth of Nelson's River, crossing Hudson's Bay and Labrador to Cape Farewell, which will be the most favorable point for observing the total eclipse.

The Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, have already dispatched a vessel to Cape Farewell with a corps of astronomers on board. Mr. Robert Kennicott of this city will be in an equally favorable position for observation, at Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, which is under the umbra, or line of total eclipse, a position we envy "Rob" on this very sultry day of proud nature, as well as on the occasion of the great darkening.

The umbra or line of total eclipse is seventy miles wide, whereas the penumbra, in which the sun will appear more or less eclipsed, will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to 30 degrees upon the opposite side of the north pole, a distance of over six thousand miles. The umbra, in its passage over the earth, makes a curved line, shown in its diagram.

The eclipse is an old acquaintance of the astronomers, who do not care for a few centuries more or less in making up their lists of celestial friends. Its first appearance since the creation of the world, was in the year A. D. 958. It has continued to appear every nineteen years since until this eclipse. It will continue to appear every nineteen year until the year 2274, when the moon's shadow will just touch the earth at the north pole, which will be its seventy-sixth periodical and "*positively last*" appearance (the sun being quite above protestant tracks known to earthly "*elect*.") At the expiration of twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-two years, it will come on again at the south pole, and go through a similar course. It is uncertain who will be our successors in the FRIEND AND TRIBUNE of that remote future. For the information of the reader desiring to help postal cards to the places in our country where this eclipse can be seen, we add this table of localities and times:

Places.	Mean Time.	Places.	Mean Time.
Boston	8.25	Charleston	7.46
New York	8.13	Mobile	7.31
Philadelphia	8.07	Cincinnati	7.27
Baltimore	8.02	Louisville	7.23
Washington	8.00	Nashville	7.17
New Orleans	7.52	Memphis	7.07
Galveston	7.35	St. Louis	7.04
Chicago	7.21	Keokuk	6.57
Detroit	7.12	Little Rock	6.52
Milwaukee	7.09	Fort Snelling	6.41
Buffalo	7.58	Portland, Or.	6.12
Sandusky	7.42	Sacramento	6.04
Pittsburgh	7.35	San Francisco	6.00

Chicago Academy of Sciences.

This Society made an excursion yesterday to the Lake Forest by invitation of the officers of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad—the Lake Forest being the terminus—on the occasion of the first passage of the cars over the track of the house tomorrow. Mr. Brown's arrangements were all over the whole space the forest trees were more or less broken by the violence of the tempest. One or two buildings were also wrecked, and the storm, while it had greater breadth, seemed to have less intensity than where it crossed the Mississippi.

At L. K. Forest the party proceeded to Academy Park, and there was seated at a picturesque spot where two ravines met, leaving a bluff at the angle. A rustic stand was hastily constructed, and the company listened to a lecture upon Botany, from Prof. Branch. At the close of the lecture, the collation, highly relished, entered by the grateful presence of the speaker, gathered around the stand and presented him with innumerable flowers, with many questions as to their nature and properties. After the proceedings and curiosity had subsided, all sat down and partook of collation.

Thence the party took the cars to the lake shore, scrambling up and down the ravines in way which was curious to behold. Some slipped, others tumbled, and girls rushed headlong by shoulders and ankles, and tumbled down the banks, and were nearly saved by stumps, sticks, and—beaux—to save their lives. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Alderman Foss presented a petition on an old claim. Also a petition on the license question. Referred to Mayor and Comptroller.

An order presented that the Mayor bring all his official appointments before the Council for confirmation at the next meeting. Passed.

Petition of Mrs. Botes and Adam Bell in the matter of Dennis. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition for lamp posts on Halsted street. Referred to proper committee.

Petition for removal of one Barney Gallagher from Bridewell. Referred to Police Committee, with power to act.

Ald. Foss of Committee on Finance presented a communication from Armstrong, asking an extension of thirty days. Granted. Same report on Sewerage contract. Report of Committee be corrected. Ordered printed. Same on petition of Sewerage contractors for $77,054.60 on contract same provided for.

Ald. Myers of special Committee, in the matter of petition of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, asking leave to connect their track on the Wabash Avenue with the Illinois Central Railway by a temporary track over the street at grade, reported permission be granted, and presented an ordinance allowing the same, and laid the same on the table. Also, that Engineers stationed at the streets. Also, that same department of the ordinance previously passed on this subject.

On motion of Ald. Comisky and Reno, laid over and ordered printed.

A communication from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway was presented as follows:

To the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—Having joined with the F., P. W. & C. R. R. Co. in asking for the passage of an ordinance giving us leave to cross the streets of the city at grade, and roads by laying a temporary track over, instead of under, certain streets, we feel it incumbent on the Chicago River, and said application is now met with an unexpected opposition from the property owners of the West Division, which we fully ask leave to withdraw the business and Northwestern Railroad Co. is concerned, as we do not desire to cross the streets in the West Division, and have under advisement a scheme for a connection with the Illinois Central R. R. which will not say further action in our behalf in the direction of the ordinance, which we therefore unanimously request.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.
By B. W. BLONDIN, ATTY.

A communication was presented from the Sanitary Commission, with a plan of sewers, and plans had been drawn and proposals received for the same. The matter was referred to the member of Wabash Avenue and Twelfth street. Another was presented for a sewer in Ogden's addition.

Ald. Joy presented an order requiring all dealers in old junk to procure a license at $50, to buy nothing of minors, and to keep a book of purchases and examination required by the police.

Certain police bonds received and filed.

The Committee of Judiciary in the absence of Ald. Comisky reported they were unable to agree in the matter of vacancy in the Supreme Court, and asked time to consider and be fully from that Ward, and asked the Council to wait from the same. The report was laid over and ordered printed.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. Also, you can get them cut at prices to suit the times.

The great benefactor of the Household Cooking Stoves, Wilson's Summer and Winter Air-tight Cooking Stoves. Call at 115 Lake street and get a descriptive pamphlet and examine the merits of the Stoves' stores. jy11 2t

Just received, a fresh stock of Imported Cigars, just brought to this market, at Quigley's, Sherman House.

Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hensley, agent, 202 State street. 1620 3m.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 14th, inst., JOSEPHINE HOLT, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bross, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Chicago, on the morning of the 16th inst., of disease of the heart, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Wm. Bross, aged 40 years.

Friends of Cowles County, Michigan, please copy.

Lost.

LOST—Sometime between Thursday evening and last Saturday morning, a small pocket book containing a small sum of money. Will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Journal office, or at 163 South Dearborn street. jy16 1t

$20 REWARD.—Lost by subscriber, on Friday afternoon, July 13, a Pocket Book, containing about $20 in money, and a large number of notes and other papers, principally payable to the order of the subscriber. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with the Publishers of the Tribune. jy16 1t

Give Us the Real Names.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As you are bringing the Chicago Academy of Sciences before the public (long and rightly so), please let us have a word on adopting Grammar Schools. Is this much longer to be called Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Jones, Lincoln, and others; and I would ask it is proper to call a school by the name of a living man? How would it sound to have the male teachers and Mrs. Harris to have the male teachers and Sunny? Is not the one quite appropriate as the other? The Board in publishing these lists in future give us the real Christian and Good Ones.

[COMMENTS—Our correspondent is right. Every formal list of names, and certain "Ladies" and "Gentlemen" should give the full and unabbreviated name. It is too common for teachers, being three persons, that are listing "Jones" instead of Mary, Sarah and Harriet; "Jones" instead of Charles. It is a little matter, but it deserves the attention of teachers. Doubtless the Board gave them in a hundred lists, they do not know only be'ong where they originate—at home, or among intimates.]

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Home and Mission Schools connected with the First Congregational and Plymouth Church, will have their annual excursion on Thursday of this week. We learn that a special train will leave Chicago at the Rock Island depot, Twenty-Second, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets at 9 o'clock, A. M., returning to the city at 6 o'clock P. M. The train will be a fine one, and we prefer by the side of the railroad be adopted. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

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New Advertisements.

AN ACT SURVEY, Advertisement signed, H. Fitzgerald, Leading Property in the North West. jy16 2t

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and lady or two gents, can board, one have a fine large sleep room with bed on a newly private family, by addressing "Wabash," Tribune office. jy16 1t

WANTED.—A Furnished House. THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent

A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, and doing about the city for three months, with gas, water, etc. Address "Advertiser," Tribune office. jy16 2t

AGENTS WANTED in every COUNTY for the sale of Official Portraits, Tribune Office, for all parties. Liberal terms. Address E. P. HOLLOWAY, jy16 2t

TO RENT, FOR SALE, AND EXCHANGE.

TO RENT.—No. and West Side Dearborn street, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 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THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Household Furniture, Country Residence, Pianos, Gilt Frames, Sofas, by Gilbert & Bampton, Auctioneers, 48 Lansdowne.

Carnaseie Wanted.

The Company of Life of Jesus will be issued from this office this afternoon. Newsboys and newsagents can do well by retailing this document. Tens of thousands of people will want to read it.

THE LADY ELGIN HOME AGAIN.—The fine steamer Lady Elgin came in yesterday morning for her trip to Lake Superior.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—The excursion of the Sabbath Schools of the 1st and 2d Universalist Societies to Lake Forest comes off on Friday next.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was warm, but we believe our friends in the country suffered more than we did on this Island. Many a nightfall a fresh breeze sprung up from off the lake.

John Hickman.

The Chester Times (Pa.) *Times* of the 14th inst. contains a call for "a grand mass meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin," to be held on the 27th inst., and among others Hon. John Hickman and other eminent speakers, will be present to address the people.

Progress of Kidnapping in Illinois.

Messrs. Gurnsey—When the 35thsupreme Jan. (the negro is the term as applied to a case in connection with the Octoro Rescue Case,) attempted in the night preceding the first day of October last, to force Jim into the cars, Mr. B. G. Rosse, well known to the conductor, J. Cornell, requested Cornell not to receive him. Informing him it was a clear case of kidnapping, that there was no color of law for his arrest. As Cornell did not heed the request, Rosse turned his under the penalty of the law and rescued the negro. Cornell directed the kidnappers to put the negro in a second class car, and in spite of Rosse's warning and the master's delegate, he was forced into the cars. This was stated on the trail of the Octoro rescuers.

Mr. Ott, the Asst Super' of the Ill. C. R. R. having charge of the southern division, on which this occurred, was informed of the facts, and both he and Cornell made many apart of Rosse's complaint attempt to induce Cormac not to take the negro. Cornell, the conductor on that division, and Ott is still Asst's Superv' of that division.

During the fore part of this month a negro was arrested in Union county, Ill., and put excited for Missouri with him. He can, was shot at and slightly wounded. One man went to the Cape Girardeau, hoping to bear of an owner, but could get no over. Mr. Sabegrigg, the Hour-book cashier at Jonesboro, but the Jonesboro officials having been instructed by the negroes John over, refused to have anything to do with him.

He was then taken to Dongola station, in Union county, on the Ill. C. R. R., and confined in a room—the engineer saying, that they were going to advertise him. On the 11th inst. he was mounted on a horse and taken away. He was a lusty negro, about 25 years of age. I have not learned what has become of him. The principal jailer in the matter was J. H. Dodson.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF IOWA.—The Davenport *Democrat* of Saturday contains a call, signed by nearly one hundred of the leading Democrats of Iowa, for a State Convention, favorable to the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, to be held at Davenport on the 14th day of August next, "to organize the party and to take such other steps as may be conducive to success in the Convention."

☞ The Republicans of Michigan have made the following nominations. They are all new names but Mr. Kellogg:

1st District, Bradley F. Granger, Washtenaw County.

2d District, Fernando C. Beaman, Lenawee County.

3d District, Francis W. Kellogg, Kent County.

4th District, Rowland E. Trowbridge, Oakland County.

Mr. Kellogg is the present member from Kent County. He is a lawyer, or which he is reported to be clear and unmistakable; that the country has outgrown the condition of the sharpers, and that no one, who seed time and harvest return, can endure slavery, or tolerate its apologist. Of Slavery, elected to the Presidency. Whether, in the future, shall labor under the ban of the stigma of "noble minds," ambition, must hang its harp upon the willow, or be sunk into the pitiness of Liberty. Slavery may had, I know not how long, but never be satisfied, and never, in the present limits. It will have its local influence, and its political influence, and its influence in the chief politicians; but its national influence hereafter will be but a subordinate, and a little and nobler sentiment, the love of liberty. Here, then, is a glorious and apropos day, already which would seem utterly improbable but for the current news from the adjoining plains of Oregon. From Illinois no breath of doubt comes, and from Indiana the Republicans are hopeful, and the Democrats are sanguine.

Leading Democrats from the South, who still hope against hope, concede the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and cast the blame of defeat on Republican recklessness, and the alleged dispensation, worthy of all praise.

Ten Thousand Dollars

Will be Exchanged for

GOOD MORTGAGES

On short notice, from date, for 10 cent. interest. Address, Box 1,000, Chicago, Ill. Or, Box 1,000, Chicago, Ill. Or, Box 1,000, Chicago, Ill. Or

Press & Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860.

ITALIAN LIBERTY—DOUGLAS CATHOLIC.

He is no American who does not sympathize with the movement of the Italians for a larger degree of political liberty. We ever not what a noble ear glow may be, or what objections to the ecclesiastical government which the Italian patriots are endeavoring to establish. His religious faith and his theoretical notions of divine right have no bearing on the case like that before us. It demands no action or prejudice his judgment to such an extent that when old is asked for the cause of the Liberals, he will believe his pocket and turn coolly away. The mission of Garibaldi is one of humanity and ultimately of Republicanism, and if the foundations which underlie our political institutions are sound, it de-erves the support of every American and patriot.

It is well known that an effort is being made by the Papal clergy in the United States to direct the sympathies of the American people in opposition to the cause of Italian liberty, to cut off the contributions which may be made for the equipment of Republican armies for fighting Italian battles, and to add to the coff ers of the Pope the sums which ought to go for the spread of human freedom. They work assiduously to this end; and, we are compelled to say, with an unmistakable success. The necessary connection in our politics between American Latter-Day Democracy and the Catholic Church (co-partners in the delusion and imposition) is so manifest that the servants of the Hierarchy may manipulate the abettors of Slavery in the west; and we have no doubt that an examination of the list of those who have contributed money for the extension and perpetuation of the power of that Old Hum ug, the Pope, and the Jesuit butcher, King Bomba, the younger, would disclose the fact that all Democratic politicians of the country few have been able to resist the threats and importunities of the Papist clergy—list their names with Knaves or Jesuits in the establishment of despotism. We have the best of reasons for believing that the coffers of Judge Douglas have been invaded, and that a sum which the cause of Freedom might have had in vain has been diverted from the tyrants of the Papal Hum ug, and the good wishes of the Republicans of the Union, and applied, proper to whip in behind the Catholic and Irish organ, support its candidate, adopt its Jesuitism, and plek up its leavings, passes the composition of newspaper scum. There is scarcely in this city and in Northern Illinois for a Democratic party that is American and Protestant in its policy. Such a party is needed, and it was the object of the *Herald* to organize it. The thing wore ripe for it. The manager of that sheet agrees with the Presbyterian or Brick-lairidge faction, and no difficulty of principle stood in the way of giving it a vote and influence. Why it has not succeeded in the first quarter of its existence, and turned over to Republicans the necessary work of purging American politics of theological bias, we cannot comprehend; nor can we hope to come prehend. It is a mistake that the *Herald* will never be able to correct. It is doomed. A thousand reaping-machines will not save it!

THE SOULS-LEAPERS.

Tenets of a New Religious Sect.

We have the following from a "Soul-Sleeper," a member of the new sect whose tenet and labor are made more notorious by Mormon Smith. It is to be a fair statement of their doctrines:

It has been recently stated in the *Eagle* and *Herald* New Yorker that "the Millerites are in the West," styled "*Soul Sleepers*"—people that believe "dead men know not any thing." Will you allow me to correct this misrepresentation of the *Soul Sleeping* doctrine, and state the real views of the so-called new sect? In the first place, "Soul Sleeping" is the primary sense of the word "man" in the Bible in the sense of "*dead people*" or "*a person*." What is their proof? See Genesis 2:7, "The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground." Was the whole man formed and of the dust? No, only his body. Man is made of any part of the man that was formed of the dust of the ground. Man was then imparted to the dust formed man? The breath of life simply. What did this then become? A living soul or dead man? The original word in the previous chapter is translated creature—verse 19. Man is included in them, in that man was constituted—but his name and half of Deity—Jehovah—Elohim—and then made a living creature (*Nephesh*) or living man. Gen. 2:7. Man becomes Jacob's son's name, when all the Souls—or the seventy souls—Jacob's family, in that connection, *is shall die*. That is, the *person* (*Nephesh*) shall die. Ezekiel 18:4, 20. Ezekiel 18:4, 20. Ezekiel 18:4, 20. But God will redeem my *Soul* from the power of the grave (*Sheol*). In this case, "my soul" means myself, or, my life, that is, from the power of the grave. The Psalm at could not speak of redeeming an *immortal soul* from the power of the grave. Anne Hendrick also says in Jer. 38, 17, "Then shall my life be saved" (delivered it) from the *pit of corruption*." It is plain that the Bible does not teach people to refuse to entrust him with power whereby Protestantism and Freedom may be beaten down, and Popery and Slavery built up. Tribulation needs no Jesuits in the White House.

DOUGLAS AND THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

(Post Bridge, July 9th, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

A question has arisen in this community in regard to the course pursued by Judge Douglas in the Congress in which he introduced the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is contended by Republicans that he (Douglas) changed his position in the same session—that he was present against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and subsequently voted for the repeal. We wait for an repeal. This is denied by the friends of Douglas, who say that an examination of his speeches in Congress will show his views to regard to Missouri Compromise, before and upon adopting the repeal in '53 and for it in '54.

Will you please publish the record of this matter in the Press and Tribune?

Yours, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

KANE COUNTY.—The Douglas men attempted to get up a grand rallying meeting in Kane county, and made a miserable failure, as might have been expected.

ST. CHARLES, JUY 13, 1860.

A Kane county Douglas mass meeting convened in the "Oak Grove," just north of the village of St. Charles, on Saturday last—The number of people present was one hundred and twenty-seven, all told. After listening to an enthusiastic speech from Douglas, which lasted two hours, all of the Douglas men present formed themselves into a grand procession to the adjoining thirty-nine, and marched to solid phalanx through the streets of St. Charles, during which time the cannon boomed five times in succession.—Our Aurora correspondent, who was present, speaks in the enthusiasm, but on going to the grove and viewing the prospect, concluded to be an appreciative audience and returned on the first train of cars. Douglas made a great effort made for a large turn-out; notices were circulated in all the adjoining counties, soliciting the friends of Douglas and Johnson to be present, etc; several prominent men were engaged, but the result proved, as does every effort made in this county, that the friends of Kane county are sound to the core for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Here is another letter from Kane county:

GENEVA, JULY 14, 1860.

We are all wide awake for Honest Old Abe. Last night we had our caucus for sending Delegates to Chicago to nominate a candidate for Congress from this district. Last Saturday night there was a large mass meeting at the Galena station. Hon. J. F. Farnsworth and Hon. I. E. Arnold were present and made brilliant speeches. At the conclusion we raised a Lincoln pole, and the people went home in good humor. Central good feeling prevailed.

GENEVA COUNTY.—The Republicans of Lake Geneva are doing their whole duty, as the vote will show in November.

MONROE, Grundy Co., Ill., July 13, 1860.—The Republicans of Grundy county held a very enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in the city last evening. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Norman B. Judd of Lasalle, and Hon. D. C. Cook of Ottawa, in speeches of two hours each, which were listened to with great attention and telling wit. The proprietor was overslaughed in the late City Convention by Douglas-Tim-o-Catholic management, and the objection to his nomination was his Americanism and Protestantism. To assert the worth of these was his object. He is a Presbyterian and hates Popery with more than Scotch zeal. He is a thorough Republican. Why, then, with an abundance of money and a competent editor, should he be denied the sterling in play? But why, having a good ticket, and the logical side of the question with us in the party, the certainty of being within the organization in 1864, with the sympathy of all American born Democrats, and the good wishes of the Republicans, should he be denied the proper to whip in behind the Catholic and Irish organ, support its candidate, adopt its Jesuitism, and pick up its leavings, passes the composition of newspaper scum. There is scarcely in this city and in Northern Illinois for a Democratic party that is American and Protestant in its policy. Such a party is needed, and it was the object of the *Herald* to organize it. The thing wore ripe for it. The manager of that sheet agrees with the Presbyterian or Brick-lairidge faction, and no difficulty of principle stood in the way of giving it a vote and influence. Why it has not succeeded in the first quarter of its existence, and turned over to Republicans the necessary work of purging American politics of theological bias, we cannot comprehend; nor can we hope to come prehend. It is a mistake that the *Herald* will never be able to correct. It is doomed. A thousand reaping-machines will not save it!

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Will you please publish the record of this matter in the Press and Tribune?

Yours, &c.

The Next Congress—Our Representative.

NO. 9.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I had occasion in a communication addressed to you on Friday last, and published in your issue of Saturday morning, to express the fear that Lincoln would not be elected, if the Congressional District might be lost right of in this coming Convention through the heartburnings and bitterness of disappointed, and in strong confirmation of the reality of such danger, the same paper contained two letters from Whitside County, addressed to the Editor of the County Convention of that county in the selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention, which I have to be assumed that Mr. Arnold or Mr. Farnsworth is to be put in nomination by that Convention, and as a necessary consequence that the friends of the latter, if not unmanly and grave questions affecting our interests, is but a secondary consideration to the individual preference of the delegates to this or that man.

The theory of the convention system, as I understand it, is that the men there assembled representing the aggregate party, and chosen with a due regard to intelligence and honesty, shall, knowing the wants of the District, select as its candidate the man who is the fittest, all-round man, through his intelligence, position, and personal weight of character, be able to occupy on the floor of Congress and in the deliberations of the committee rooms, commanding position. Legislation is largely controlled by individual preferences—as was strikingly illustrated in the last two years since the President Governor Bissell—who, through his personal weight of character, often too unwell to be present, by a letter addressed to the House of Representatives, or, to the Senate, as the case may be, succeeded in procuring the passage of a private bill in favor of one of our own citizens, which had no chance of ever passing, without a bar prior to his personal appeal in its favor.

It is too often the fact that the plain duty of the Convention is neglected in the selection of such delegate having a preference for some one of the persons understood to be candidates, forgets that he has only one vote, and that he has to express by his vote such preference, losing right of the fact that he has nothing to do with individual likes or dislikes; but is to do what will be best for the party, in the selection for the place; and even when the County Convention, or delegates assembled in the Convention, the candidates, this is to be considered rather as an expressed preference among those whose names have been presented, and in a manner, as a means of contingencies and at all hazard, to insist upon the nomination of the person in whose favor such instruction was given.

Thus, the instructions given, by which such instruction was given, acted upon the belief that that member of the party best fitted to represent the District in the next Congress did not desire—and would much prefer to decline the nomination if rendered him, and should unwarrantably, if it was for the interest of the party and the district that such nomination should be made notwithstanding such unwillingness, then the delegate would not only be bound to disregard such instruction, but would do so with the full knowledge that it is contrary to what he was instructed, if in session, would confirm both his act and his disregard of instruction, and there can be no reasonable doubt that a nomination so tendered would be accepted.

It will not be gravely argued by any man, that in the selection of a candidate from our own party, that the delegate who goes as the representative in Congress of this district, including within its bounds the large commercial interests of the city of Chicago, which will shortly assemble at Dixon, only to pass upon the merits and qualifications of the two candidates, and to make a nomination based in connection with the nomination, without enquiring whether, under all the circumstances, it is not expedient, in the interest of the party, to waive the name of some individual not so prominently a candidate; and such course, if adopted, would be a most fortunate one, through honest merit, of putting an end to all rivalry, and of proving that the Convention is not a machine to be used, and a tool to be made to bend and crack, and to fulfill to the best of their judgment the duty imposed upon them.

There may be no hope of influencing the Dixon Convention by the publication of newspaper articles, but the importance of the nomination in view of its effects upon this district and the State, induces me to do what I can, in believing that I fairly represent the feelings and conclusions of a large and important portion of the party not originally represented in the Conventions, I hope to effect some expression of opinion from them so emphatic and decided as to be in connection and deliberation in making the nomination.

RECEPTION OF MR. TRUMBULL AT ALTON.

Enthusiastic Demonstration of the Citizens.

(From the Alton Courier.)

As was expected, our distinguished Senator arrived yesterday evening at eight o'clock. His reception was more than a compliment—it was an ovation. The "Wide Awake" were out in full uniform, with flaming torches and swinging lanterns, the Young Men's Wide Awake, the "Young Men's Glee Club," and a large concourse of citizens, all marched in procession to the depot, about ten minutes before the train reached it. The Honorable Thomas Shelby, Mayor, struck up Hail Columbia, and the honoring of the Wide Awake, the Young Men's Glee Club, and the Senator Trumbull and again reached the depot.

When the train stopped and the large crowd, in spite of the rain, pressed to the cars, to hold his familiar form and features, clear upon sheer; emitted the joy and gratitude he is so deserved.

The procession was again formed, and preceded by "Wide Awake" escorted the honored Senator through the principal streets of Alton, and the Wide Awake, Young Men's Glee Club, and Senator Trumbull and again reached the depot.

A few speeches and the usual toasts were made by R. G. McPike, Esq., Chairman of the Wide Awake, Hon. Thomas Shelby, Mayor, and by Senator Trumbull in his happiest vein. He said he was not a candidate for office, and, but, even in that short time, he thoroughly recognized the importance of the Wide Awake, and defined the problem of the different political parties, and the duties of the Wide Awake. But few men besides Judge Trumbull could have spoken so well to the Wide Awake, and none could have said it more accepted, as was simply and plainly, and yet so forcibly and effectively, the views which often drowned the voice of the speaker.

The Wide Awake proved of our distinguished citizen, last night's reception simply confirms the fact, that he is more than fairly entitled to the pride, all known.

Lincoln and Humble in Rains Good for Corn.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

BLOOMINGTON, July 14, 1860.

In the famous cannonade of the lamented Hannibal Hamlin, the President of the Senate, in a speech, that politely refused to be interrupted, he said, "Gentlemen, I have a right to be heard." But this day I have witnessed such a *Forest* of Lincoln and Humble Poles, as I have never before seen. Never has this quiet and beautiful village been so gay, and never before, in the history of Lincoln, Humble and Washington, have shouted from every quarter, "Hurrah for Lincoln." I saw one thousand were assembled in the grove, at the appointed hour, yesterday, and, before the sun set, the good grandfathers and mothers, with their grandchildren, had come, and, when the sun rose, they and when the various speakers were introduced, the cheering, the waving of hats, the waving of handkerchiefs, the cheering of speeches were made by Mr. Blades, Gen. Cullom, Gen. Gray, J. J. Crittenden, Esq., Hon. Jesse Washburn, Jr., the next Governor of Maine.

Franklin county has never witnessed such a gathering. Ever since Illinois, the Prairie State is crowned, and you say Maine down at 25,000 and Illinois at 100,000.

Rock Island, they have a grand do-counting-in Point, and Chicago, Rock Island, Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Hill, and Washington are to spread. Hurrah for Lincoln, in the same house, in Lincoln.

J. P. W.

Oxford county, Maine.

The Feeling at Yorm.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

YORM, June 24.

There is no pen able to describe, nor the station strong enough to conceive, the nature of the present Illinois enthusiasm. Yorm is the struggle of its second birth. Half the youth of the town are underarms, young boys are seen with their fathers, and their mothers by declaring themselves; every one is a Republican, and is becoming a Republican. There are fourteen Universities, and at least four times as many Academies in the Illinois Kingdom, and all of them are virually closed, and the Professors are all in favor of the Prairie Republican. Those chaplets whose mature age and long experience have contributed to the Provinces, are now organizing themselves into committees, instituting "ex officio," and other organizations, inundating the country with an enormous number of Lincoln and Hamlin, Vestic and Ellsworth Pole, and Lincoln and Hamlin. The freed provinces muster up volunteers for the Prairie Republican, and the Prairie State principals—the victims of Hoarthon typanny, the victims of Hoarthon typanny, the victims of 1848 and 1849, the old long-spotted companions of the Illinois Kingdom, and the secretaries of the Illinois Kingdom, the secretaries of the Illinois Kingdom—they stretch their long limb limb in the prairies, and their first inhabitants, the sun, gap in their first inhabitants, the sun, gap in their first inhabitants, the sun, gap in

Senator's relation to the Catholic Church—relation which to feel amounts on his part to and unfed ambitions to the political and temporal aspirations of the wicked women of Babylon. Its is and that when he visited Europe a few years ago, he at Rome submitted to the Church, in a personal interview with the Pope was expected as a last sheep returning to the fold. We do not vouch for the story. But we well remember that while he was abroad every a rumor came home; and we know that letter events have done nothing to discredit it. His alliance with a Catholic family; the steady, constant and important support accorded to him by the Church and laymen of the Church; the fact that every Catholic newspaper in the United States is for him; that, on a recent occasion, the Archbishop of New York, Johns, the Eastern Primate, attended a meeting to forward his claims—these point, if not unerringly, with sufficient certainty to a combination between him and papal or secret pledges to the Catholic power. At any rate, they account for the aid which his money has given to the cause of Catholicism—a cause which, if he be what is essentially Protestant in its ground work and developments, should not be entrusted to one who is so concerned in that phony organizations which has desolated half of Europe, and which is now striving for the secondary in the Republic. It is the Senator's right to be a Catholic. But Catholicism and Republicanism are in plainly incompatible as oil and water, it is the right of the American people to refuse to entrust him with power wherein Protestantism and Freedom may be bartered down, and Popery and Slavery built up. The nation needs no Jesuits in the White House.

DOUGLAS AND THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

FORT BEND, July 26th, 1856.

EDITOR TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH:

A question has arisen in this community regard to the position pursued by Mr. Douglas in the Congress in which he introduced Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is contended by Republicans that he (Douglas) changed his course in the matter, and that, while he at first went against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and subsequently, in the main, seemed to act in repeal. This is denied by the friends of Douglas, who claim that he never deviated from his ground in his views in regard to the Compromise, having opposed its repeal in '54 and for it in '56.

Will you please publish the record of the matter for the Press and Tribune?

YOUR OLD SUBS.

We are able to furnish the information desired by our correspondent. On the 4th day of January, 1854, Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska. The bill was accompanied by a report, from which we take the following extracts:

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of the controversy arising out of the agitation the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional excitement and the heated debate of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from speaking on the matters in controversy then, either by silencing or repealing the Nuisance, or by an express declaration of the intent of the Constitution and the extent of the principles declared by it to be in force in regard to the Territories, in YOUR COMMITTEE'S JUDGMENT THE SAME WISE, PATRIOTIC AND PRUDENT COURSE WOULD BE DESIRABLE FROM THE SAME MOTIVES, BY AFFIRMING OR REPEALING THE PROVISIONS MOVING TO THE MISSOURI ACT, or by any Act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the slavery question in dispute."—(Douglas' Report as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in Senate, January 4th, 1854.

Here the matter rested for nineteen days. During that period Senator Dixon of Kentucky introduced his amendment, repealing the Missouri Compromise. Senator Atchison of Missouri was also engaged in privately manipulating Douglas. In a speech delivered at St. Atchison City, in Kansas, in September, 1854, the former thus alludes to this fact:

"For myself I am entirely devoted to the interests of the South, and I would sacrifice everything but my hope of Heaven to advance her welfare. He (Douglas) knew the Compromise ought to be repealed, he had pledged himself in his public addresses to make the territorial organization so that it would not virtually annul it; and with this feeling he (Douglas) conferred in his Chambers on the Senate Committee on Territories, when a bill was introduced.

"With this object in view, he had a private interview with Mr. Douglas, and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill for Nebraska like what he had promised to vote for, and that he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in order to frame such a measure; and, if he could get that position he would introduce and report a President of the Senate. Judge Douglas suggested that four hours intervene between that and, at the expiration of that time, he would not introduce such a bill and (Mr. Atchison proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own wishes, that Mr. Speech, he would resign as Chairman of the Territorial Committee in Democratic caucus, and wait his chance to get him (Atchison) appointed. At the expiration of the given time, Senator Douglas signified his intention to introduce such a bill as had been spoken of."

According to the 3d day of January 1854, Mr. Douglas brought in a bill which he offered as a substitute to his bill presented nineteen days previously, dividing Nebraska into two Territories—Kansas and Nebraska—and repealing the Missouri Compromise in the following terms:

"That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the Territory of Nebraska (and Kansas) as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into the Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

THE SOUL-SLEEPERS.

Tenets of a New Religious Sect.

We have the following from a "Soul-Sleeper," a member of the new sect whose real and baptismal name we have not hereto fore believed it to be a fair statement of their doctrines:

It has been recently stated in the *Eagle* and *Herald Post* that there is a new sect to arise in the West," styled "*Soul Sleepers*"—people who believe the "dead sleep with the dust." Will you allow me to correct this misrepresentation? "*We do not believe the dead sleep*," and state the real views of the so-called new sect, which is, in the first place, that God is the primary season of the word "soul" in the Bible in the same sense that God is the primary season. "What is your proof? See Genesis 2:7—"The Lord formed man out of the dust of the ground." Was the whole man formed out of the dust? No! It was the body that was made of any part of the man that was formed out of something else broken dust. What was then added to the dust formed man? The breath of life simply. What did God breathe into man? Not a soul or person. The same religious word in the original is used for breath and another creature. "He (pain statement) breathed upon them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Not a soul or person. The same word is used for breath, wind, and spirit. "Thou sendest forth your breath, they are created." Not a soul or person. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth." Not a soul or person. "Breathe upon these slain, that they may live." Not a soul or person. "Breathe upon them, and they shall live." Not a soul or person. "Breathe upon them, and they shall live." Not a soul or person. "Breathe upon them, and they shall

Spring Pimples.

☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and stagnant. The skin and whole system of the impurities so imparted to health. How many young men and women there with their fair complexions marred by pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to conceal them by the use of cosmetics and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by a mere decoction of good health. Nature has endowed every man and woman with a complexion, should cover they them up by external application, this is the way they with deep the blood and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no matter that likes to see her children all clad with fresh health.

JUNIPER MOUNTAIN BERRY PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of complaints of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They contain no blood or alterative, but a medicine is beneficial, effective and safe, as has been admitted by all who have used it.

JUNIPER MOUNTAIN BERRY PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers. 1y6 1m.

☞ Something that Never Fails. "No human power, through the agency of "chemical medicines, but the power of vitable powers of the vegetable kingdom, can cure the sick." Dr. Dyspepsia, 1st Lecture.

DORSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, 1st Lecture, 1st Lecture.

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver complaint, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, and all complaints of the stomach and secretory organs. Related only effected and perfected, being the most agreeable of the Bitters at present before the public. 1y12 1m

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

They Impart Strength! They Invigorate Pain.

These Medicinal Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and thereby of all the other remedies, are completely impervious to water.

PARKS Dan. Should be used for all Chronic Nervous Pains, Fatigue, Rheumatism, Prickly Heat, Cold, Chills, Fever, Ague, Dyspepsia, Pleurisy, Female Weakness, &c. PARKS PRICKLY PLASTERS are the most powerful of all the known remedies for the cure of Pain

Address sending as gram, words one twenty, and ship, accordingly. Address, CLERGUET, LUCKY & CO., CLERGUET, LUCKY & CO., 1 Wall-st., Cor. Broadway, N. Y. Lucky, 2 St. Louis-st.

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Drafts, Acceptances and Remittances in New York on the day of maturity, at small rate of gross, and money deposited in Chicago, payable on demand in New York, at Par. Collections made at Par. Interest allowed on New York Deposits. Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm style of WHITE, BURLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons will sign the firm name, as heretofore.
J. C. WHITE,
Chicago, June 30, 1860.—128.3w.* J. C. BURLEY.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
18 ..... SOUTH CLARK STREET 79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebbles, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES.
Mathematical Instruments of every description on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses adapted to the sight.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Under-wood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 154 Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill., is a member Fellow-class of the Old School, and has devoted his entire attention to the treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, being quite well versed in the treatment of Deafness, and has made some remarkable cures. Any Specialist for his personal, and not merely for his pecuniary benefit, will find it to his interest to call on Dr. Underwood, who is a member of the Medical Association of Chicago, and who, from long experience, performs with complete success the operations for cataract, strabismus, deafness, and gives him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator. Office hours, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M., and evenings, 7 to 8. Consultation free. Artificial eyes inserted gratuitously. Deaf and blind patients from a distance, should bring their cases with them, and save time and expense. 1y-1w

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PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharp's Rifles, Colts, Flask, Shooter, Pouch, Belt, Knives, Axes, Picks, Shovels, Tents, Blankets, Cloth, Caps, and all other articles necessary.
Nos. 50, 52, 54 Lake-st.
Sole Agent for Sharp's Rifles.
GEO. T. ABBEY, 102 Lake street.

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(SUCCESSOR TO D. HATON & CO.)
SHARP'S AND COLTS RIFLES; GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, BOOTS, AND A large assortment of Tents and other articles necessary for the Mines, at 55 Lake-st. 4y-1w-79

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
.....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.....46
First Door for Rio.
A.O. FULLER, ... Grad. 1857 Ill. ..... W. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. S. RICHMAND, MANAGER,)
102 ..... Randolph Street 102
Constantly keeping every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivaled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
(awarded Silver Medal at the United States and Mechanics' Fairs) and the Gold, Silver and Platinum Foils, and other Dental Materials, Gold Plate, Gum Enamel, Vulcanite Working, Mining Gold, Gold Pluggers, etc. 1y-1w-79

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetizing sauce, is prepared from Soyer's "Secret" for the London Reform Club, is since his decease manufactured by the well known firm of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is this favorite sauce which is used at the Reform Club, and is the growing reputation of American Extracts, and is made approved of as a substitute for Worcestershire.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"Delicious and exceedingly piquant."—Morning Post. Soyer's sauce, entitled the "Sultana Sauce." It made after the Turkish recipe; he favors a tolerable quantity of garlic, and the result is a most well work digestion."—Morning Chronicle.
Lemon, Tamarind, Pepper, and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer, Morning Post.
"A coral relishable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—Morning Post.
Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER, O'FYLLIN, 117 Fulton St., New York,
and BEAT & BAYES, 15 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. 1y-1w-79

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
BY SIDNEY KALISH,
133 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill.
I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fairs. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Woode's Hair Restorative.
Cincinnati, Lexington, Mo., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., Dear Sir: Please send me 6 more of your Hair Restorative. Yours, etc., J. H. Lyon, Druggist.
Lexington, Mo., Dec. 1, 1859. Prof. Woode: Sir, I have sold your Restorative for a year, and have never had a bottle returned, I would recommend it to all. Yours, etc., J. Mc. Lyon.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1860.

Exchanges to decidedly easier. The selling rates at bank were 1½, but large lots could be had at some of the banks to day at 1 per cent, premium for currency. During July per cent. The tendency is mainly to lower figures, and should the easy continue a decline of ½ in the selling price may be looked for before the close of the week.

Gold 14 with small demand and few sales.

The general money market is well supplied.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, July 16.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c. Engagements were made—Prop Fire State, rates unknown, Buffalo, Central via Toledo—Prop Dunning, and Propeller Ogden, at 6c, and with rate to Buffalo at 7c; schr Carl 6, and a team to Oswego at 10c, or to New York at 10½; also to Oswego primarily, rate to Oswego at 10c.

FLOUR—Receipts 478 bbls; ship ped, 610 bbls. Market still on hand and quiet, prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Rec'ipts 12,932 bu; shipped 3bu. Winter—Active and steady. Sales 1,000 bu Red Winter at 90c. Spring—Receipts 1,000 bu No. 2 Winter at 81c; 10,000 bu No. 1 Red at 81½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 80c in store; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 81c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 81c; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 81c; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 81c in store; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 81c in store; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 81c in store

ures. The receipts of corn since Saturday were 83,605 bushels, and the shipments 145,645 bushels. On the day the receipts were about 650,000 bushels, and the shipments, 644,000 bushels. The demand for Winter Wheat to day was quite active by shippers, and full prices were paid—closing, however, very quiet. Spring Wheat is in but limited supply, and owing to this fact the market was steady and prices ruled a shade lower. Sales of all kinds amounted to about 24,000 bushels, at $1 22 for No. 1 White on track, $1 11 for No. 2 White to store; $1.12@1.124 for No. 1 Red; $1.08@1.09 for No. 2 Red; and 90@95c for Rejected Spring. The decline of—heat to day amounted to 12,323 bushels—10,970 bushels of which came by the Illinois Central Railroad, and were sold by wholesale grocers. The receipts of wheat last week were about 99,000 bushels, and the shipments about 48,000 bushels. Receipts of Flour were 7,000 bbls. The Flour market is neglected, and the advance nominally to the city trade. The stock in—store at Chicago, which numbers 1,000 barrels, accounts for its inactivity with regard to it; one cargo of Flour, yesterday, reduced the market for the street very dull, and we note a further decline to-day of 5c—sales being made at 25c in store, and 24@ 24½ in the city. New Spring Wheat—tions to be received to a limited extent, but there is no demand for it in the city, and prices dull and nominally at a nominal. Highwines, 15c. Mess Pork is in good request at $13.50, but is chiefly held at $13 50@13.75. To-day, but little was sold to the trade at the latter figure. Hide are dull. Wool very quiet, with limited sales at 42c for full blood, and 38c for three quarter and half blood, Tallow steady and quiet. The supply of Whitefish is better, but the market continues steady and firm at $3 50 per bbl. No. 1 Whitefish and $5 for No. 1 Trout. Butter in good supply and steady—sales of good fresh being made to-day at 14c. Beef Cattle are in good demand for Eastern—sales of fair to extra being made at $3 50@4.00 per 100 lbs gross. Hogs in good demand, at $3.60@3.65 gross. Sheep firm at $2.75@3.00 according to quality.

There was a good demand for freight room to-day, and an advance of 1c per bushel beyond—place to rates. Eight sail vessels and one propeller were engaged at 7c for corn to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego, or 16c to New York.

The rate of exchange at New York—Saturday's N. Y. *Tribune* reports as follows: To Liverpool: 1.60 bris flour at 1s 3d@4s 6d; 50,000 bbls do to 57 1-2 bbls flour at 1s 3d; 1,000 for grain 9d; per bushel was the rate, and firm; 10 steamers, 500 bales cotton, 7-16d; 1,000 do, 5d. To London: 10,000 bush wheat, in bulk, per prompt steamer, 5d. To Glasgow, wheat was taken up to load a full cargo at the same rate; 1,000 bbls flour 5s 3d per 2240 lbs. To Havre: 2 trans bottom 350,000 bbls flour at 2s 6d. To Hamburg: 7,000 bush wheat at 17c. The shipments of wheat this season to Havre now amount to about 80,000 bushels, and the shipments shipped to German ports, but particulars did not transpire.

NEW YORK EDIBLE MARKET—July 14.—The market is very quiet after the movement yesterday, and prices are drooping. We have only to notice sales of 140 Texas at 27c, 6 cows, and 150 do on private terms. The selection of the California sold yesterday was reshipped to Boston, and other damaged; and the exact terms of the Cuban sale, which was 19c, less 4 per cent. usual selection.

THE DAMAGED IN HONEY COUNTY, ILLS.—The Edwards County Leader of the 7th says:

Farmers in this region are now in the middle of the harvest season. An immense crop will be cut in the course of the present week. We have seen scarcely anything but hay and shock long, but we think the injury therefrom will be but very slight.

On the whole, the crop will be considerably large than was anticipated a month ago. In the counties together, now the harvest is completed, a greater number of bushels will be—through Peoria, Marshall and Stark counties—than ever before, the prospects very fearful.

From present appearances the corn crop will be immense. We think we never saw so promising a field of corn as we have seen on the ground these ever before. Farmers, be and all other grain crops, give excellent yields, etc. Illinois stand will be able to feed half the World.

The Wool Clip.

The Elgin *Gazette* says:

L. & J. Clark, of Elgin, have bought in this town for the Globe Mills of New York, about 10,000 lbs, at an average of 44 cents per lb.

Mr. A. S. Park, of Bethel in Connecticut factory, has sent out in this and adjoining counties about 250,000 lbs, for which he has at an average of about 50 cents. He has now at Naperville 70,000 lbs, and expects to receive 30,000 more. Judges to be the best lot ever gathered in the West, and all in equal to the Vermont Merino.

Hagyer & Spallard have bought four to five thousand lbs yesterday, making a total of about thirty thousand pounds gathered at this point. The quality is usually very good, our farmers having become convinced that it costs no more to raise a good than a poor article.

Foreign Markets.

PER VANDERBILT—LIVERPOOL, July 4, 2PM.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Markets have a downward tendency since our last, and Wheat is 1@2d per cental lower than last week, and Flour 1@2d per bbl. Wheat, Corn and Flour are declined 1@2d per bbl. Wheat, Corn and Flour are declined 1@2d per bbl. Wheat, Corn and Flour are declined

ures. The receipts of corn since Saturday were 98,605 bushels, and the shipments 145,061 bushels. The receipts for the week were about 650,000 bushels, and the shipments, 644,000 bushels. The demand for Winter Wheat today was quite active by shippers, and full prices were paid—closing, however, very quiet. Spring Wheat is in but limited supply, and owing to this a little market was neglected and prices ruled a shade lower. Sales of all kinds amounted to about 24,000 bushels, at $1 20 for No. 1 White on track; $1.11 for No. 2 White; $1.12@1.121 for No. 1 Red; $1.08@1.09 for No. 2 Red; $1.06@1.08 for No. 3 Spring, and cheaper for Rejected Spring. Rejected—if best to day amounted to 12,833 bushels—10,970 bushels of which came by the Illinois Central Railroad, and were chiefly low grades. The receipts of wheat last week were about 2,600 bushels, and the shipments about 60,000 bushels, leaving in store about 2,000. The Flour market is neglected, and the sales mostly to the city trade. The stock—not to be taken strictly for surplus—is accumulating in the interior with regard to the new crop of Flour, requires the market for the cereal very dull, and we note a further decline to-day of 10c—sales being made at 25c to standard 24@1 41 for Spring. Rye. New Rye continues to be received to a limited extent, but there is no demand for it in the present condition and the market is nominal. Highwines. Mess Pork is in good request at $18.75, but it is chiefly held at $18 50@18 75. Tallow has been sold to the trade at the latter figure. Hides are dull. Wool very quiet, with limited sales at 45c for full blood, and 38c for three-quarter and dirty Illinois. Lard is steady. The supply of Whitefish is better, but the market continues steady and firm at $5 for No. 1 Whitefish and $4 for No. 1 Trout. Butter in good supply and steady—sales of good fresh being made to-day at 15c. Beef Cattle are in good demand and firmer—sales of for extra being made at $3@3.25 per 100 lbs gross. Hogs in good demand, at $3.50@3.60 gross. Sheep firm at $4@5.25 according to quality.

There was a good demand for freight room to-day, and an advance of 1c per bushel took place in rates. Eight sail vessels and one propeller were engaged at 7c for corn to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego, or 15c to New York.

Freights to Liverpool are New York.—Saturday's N. Y. *Tribune* reports as follows: To Liverpool: 1,400 bbls flour at 2s 3d@2s 6d; 500 bbls Meal at 2s 3d; 5,000 bushels Corn—5 7-32d for grain 9-16d per bushel was the rate, and from; 10 bushels, 250 bushels Oats at 2s 6d; 1,000 do. Barley: 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, per steamer at 7d; and a Spanish vessel was taken up to load a full cargo at the same rate; 820 bbls Beef 3s 6d per 200 lbs; 1,000 bushels Oats 1 bushel 1 bushel; 600 bbls flour at 2s 6d. To Cork for orders: 1,000 bushels of Wheat, 1 bushel. To Antwerp: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Genoa: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Malta: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Trieste: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Havre: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Bordeaux: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Hamburg: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Rotterdam: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Amsterdam: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Ghent: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Dublin: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Belfast: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Glasgow: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To London: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Liverpool: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1 bushel. To Cork: 1,000 bushels